



'Made in Japan' and beyond – Exploring the recent past of the Japanese ceramic figurine industry through creative practice

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PMAC 2019 Programme and abstracts

22 March - 24 March 2019

James Watt Building South (School of Engineering)

University of Glasgow

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Congress tours and visits

[The Making of Art Nouveau Glasgow](#)

A Walking Tour with Peter Connelly, 3pm to 5pm, Friday 22 March (£5). Meet outside Cowcaddens subway station.

[Post-conference excursion to Cultybraggan PoW Camp](#)

Including other sites of interest, on Monday 25 March (cost £20)

Friday evening reception (details tbc)



Papers: Saturday 23rd March

Session 1: Death and Burial: Part 1

Methods of marking the chronology of crypts, identification and interpretation of burials from the 18th and 19th centuries - possibilities and limitations

Magdalena Majorek and Artur Ginter (University of Lodz, Poland)

Conducting archaeological research we discover different categories of monuments: movable and immovable. We often talk about their interpretation and / or identification. What do these two concepts mean in relation to Post-Medieval and modern crypts and coffins? How to establish their chronology? Often works in crypts are limited to in situ research. We make photographs, describe crypt construction, graves goods; we take samples (e.g. for thermoluminescence dating). Do we document them properly? What elements of the crypts and coffins have an impact on the identification of a burial? What affects interpretation and the reading or meaning of something (e.g. symbols on coffins)? This paper will present problems with methods for establishing the chronology of crypts, identifying and interpreting burials. Observations and the results of archaeological research from Biała Rawska in Poland will be discussed.

Love, fear and resurrection: Reasons for choosing reused fabrics in Finnish Post-Medieval burials

Sanna Lipkin (University of Oulu, Finland)

Construction of funerary attire for an individual is a multifaceted process fulfilled with emotions, beliefs and social expectations. Burial clothes may be seen as a representation of the deceased's social identity and dressers' perception of death and the deceased. Within this framework it was significant what materials were used to wrap the deceased. In Finland textile preservation inside coffins recorded in situ under church floors is exceptional, and has allowed a detailed analysis of funerary attire. Research from different sites dating between the late 18th and early 19th century (especially Haukipudas, Keminmaa, Köyliö) has showed that many clothes were made from reused fabrics or scraps from sewing projects. Simultaneously others were old clothes. This paper looks for reasons for regional differences in reuse patterns, and the past perceptions regarding dressing the dead that seems to alter based on individuals' age; children's burials are more sumptuous than their elders.

Historical artifact or an exhibit - what do death pits in Białostockie region hide?

Małgorzata Grupa (Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń, Poland)

Anonymous mass death pits excavated in various parts of the world are usually the results of wars or regime actions of the 20th century. Unfortunately, many are located in the territory of Poland, evidenced by explorations conducted by the Institute of National Remembrance. Due to environmental conditions and the death pits' depth, both bones and parts of clothes of the murdered persons are preserved in various states. Conservation treatment of the excavated objects and detailed analysis sometimes enable us to define approximate time of the person's death. The custody suite in Białymstok has always functioned as a place of isolation, used as a prison by every invader. However, often there is no information concerning the victims, who died there and when. The researchers have identified signs indicating both WW II and post-war period, when the enemies of socialist system introduced in Poland were executed. Analysis sometimes gives an answer to the general question who was killed and thrown into the pit and when.

**Place the stone on his grave. Stelae cemeteries from the Post-Medieval period in Podlasie province, Poland**

Hubert Lepionka (Podlaskie Museum in Białystok, Poland)

One of the typical elements of the cultural landscape of the Podlasie region (North- Eastern Poland) are old forgotten cemeteries placed on hills next to villages and often enclosed by earth walls or ditches. Some of the graves in these necropolises were marked by stelae made from glacial erratics. In scientific literature there are many hypotheses about their nature, origins, and chronology which are still unanswered. In local folklore and a few historical and archaeological works, they have been associated with many plagues which came to Podlasie in XVII and XIX century. On the other hand, mostly in folklore, they have been connected to Yatvings. A new chapter is opened by the beginning of a project of recognition and cataloguing of stelae cemeteries in the interfluvial region of the Bug and Biebrza rivers by the Podlaskie Museum in Białystok. The aims of this program were on cataloguing and recognition of stelae cemeteries by LiDAR checking, documenting with photography, GPS and 3D modelling. The presentation will show the first results of the project.

The burial crypts in church of St. Francis of Assisi in the light of interdisciplinary research – project draft

Anna Drażkowska and Marcin Nowak (Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń, Poland)

In 2017 and 2018 excavation took place in St. Francis of Assisi church as a part of the project called The burial crypts in the church of St. Francis of Assisi in the light of interdisciplinary research (No. 2016/23/B/HS3/01910 - financed by the National Science Center). The project involved archaeological excavation and inventory in the basilisk's crypts. Their location was determined by written sources, current accessibility, and oral communications, which were supplemented by non-invasive georadar surveys and wells. Apart from archaeological excavations, the project consists of a number of documentary activities, including: laser scanning, photogrammetric documentation, detailed architectural analysis as well as history of art and culture, historical costume design and a wide range of specialist analyses: anthropological analyses, DNA research, determination of the health condition of the society, microbiological threats for both monuments and researchers, dye analysis and weaving technology.

Decorating the dead? The women and children of St Peter's graveyard, Blackburn, Lancashire

Julie Franklin (Headland Archaeology, UK)

Archaeological excavations in 2015 on the site of the former St Peter's Church, Blackburn uncovered nearly 2000 burials dating from 1820 to about 1860, the largest cemetery population ever excavated in the north of England. It provided a chance to investigate the burial practices of the local population, drawing together archaeological, osteological, artefactual and historical evidence to paint a picture of life and death in a mid-19th-century cotton town. But there was something odd about the dressing of the bodies for burial, particularly those of women and children. Many were buried with glass bead jewellery - nearly 20,000 beads were recovered from the site. Others were buried with wedding rings or coins, one even with a dinner plate. Did these objects have a symbolic meaning? Did they provide protection for those deemed more vulnerable? And why are these practices so prevalent in Blackburn compared to elsewhere in Britain?



Session 2: Material Culture

Unravelling the myth of “Martincamp Flasks”. The evidence for Ticknall Bottles

Sue Brown and Janet Spavold (Ticknall Archaeological Research Group, UK)

The purpose of this paper is to make the wider Post-Medieval and Historical archaeological community aware of the possibility that for the past 50 years we may have been wrongly recognising at least some of the material referred to as Martincamp Flasks as being of continental origin. So far no production centres have been found in the Martincamp area of France. In Ticknall in South Derbyshire we now have both archaeological and probate inventory evidence for the production of what contemporaries called Ticknall Bottles, supported by a probable potting family associated with our site. Having established the existence of a non-continental centre of production with a proven midlands-wide distribution network, we call upon the wider archaeological community to reassess its established data on Martincamp Flasks and explore the possibility that some of the material may have to be reclassified as Ticknall Bottles.

“Remembrance dear”: the material culture of death and commemoration in late 18th century London

Sarah Hoile (University College London, UK)

The late 18th century saw a flourishing of the creation and use of objects relating to death and commemoration in the UK, with which people managed bereavement and remembrance. These included monuments, coffin furniture and new types of mourning jewellery. Focusing on mourning jewellery from the Museum of London collections, this paper will explore the styles and motifs of these objects of personal commemoration in relation to both funerary and non-funerary contemporary objects. Designs of mourning jewellery will be compared with those of coffin furniture excavated from London and depicted in trade catalogues. While often including funerary motifs, such as urns, mourning jewellery of the later 18th century is closely related to fashionable sentimental jewellery of the time. These objects of sentiment and separation will provide a broader context within which to consider the development of the material culture of death and commemoration in this period.

Borosilicate glass in 19th century Japan

Yastami Nishida (Niigata Prefectural Museum of History, Japan)

In Japan, glass production did not develop into an industry until modernisation after 1870s. In the premodern period, the main glass products were accessories rather than vessels using lead glass, an ingredient with a long tradition in East Asia. Literature tells of some craftsmen beginning to produce accessories with borosilicate glass at least by the beginning of 19th century. Recently, elemental analysis of excavated glass has begun to attest the presence of such glass in premodern Japan. The intention to manufacture borosilicate glass cannot be made without any influence from the West. It is likely that with scarce information from Dutch books which was the only Western source allowed in that period, the craftsmen tried to produce glass with new composition.

Votive offering, archaeological source, evidence of crime. Various aspects of material culture artifacts interpretation

Dawid Grupa (Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń, Poland)

Starting analyses of material culture artefacts we have to consider many factors like: location of the site, circumstances of its excavation or archaeological context. While archaeological artifacts deliver researchers various information concerning life and production of communities living in the past,



interpretation of these finds changes in the space of time, something clearly seen on an example of votive offerings with various intentions, referring to particular persons and historical events, private tragedies or 'miracles'. Votive offerings are a very popular phenomenon characteristic for Roman Catholic communities. The majority are very similar, although in some instances there are significant differences. One of these atypical examples are votive offerings deposited in the 20th century in a church of Wejherowo, presently under investigation as material evidence concerning crimes against the Polish nation, research conducted by the Institute of National Remembrance.

"Nor Cloth nor money": Presence of English cloth in Ottoman Hungary in the second half of the 16th century

Maxim Mordovin (Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, Hungary)

The presence of the English cloth in medieval Hungary is relatively well documented in the archival sources. This topic was last evaluated more than thirty years ago using predominantly written documents. Meanwhile, a completely new source appeared in the form of cloth seals. According to the present stage of the research, there are ca 120-150 cloth seals in the Carpathian Basin that may be connected to the 16th-century England. In this paper, I give an evaluation of the English or English-like cloth seals from the territory of early modern Hungary, which was partially occupied by the Ottoman Empire. The comparative analysis of these finds with English-like seals from other European regions, however, raises many new questions, leading the research to unexpected answers.

Selected wooden artifacts from archaeological excavations on Wyspa Spichrzów ("Granary Island") in Gdańsk in 2016

Jakub Michalik (Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń, Poland)

The aim of the paper is to present selected late medieval and modern wooden artifacts from archaeological excavations carried out on the Wyspa Spichrzów („Granary Island”) in Gdańsk in 2016. During the research artifacts such as: fragments of stave and turned vessels, fishing floats, tools and objects of everyday use were found. They were compared in terms of quantity and quality with other collections from archaeological sites in northern Poland. Microscopic analysis allowed identification of wood species that were used to make different types of everyday objects, and also facilitated the choice of methods for their conservation.

Brotherhood scapular and religious devotion added to it - a certificate of faith, a pilgrimage souvenir or a talisman

Marcin Nowak (Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń, Poland)

The thirteenth-century brotherhood scapular, originating from the monastic apron, underwent centuries of changes reflecting the state of the Catholic Church and the attitude and commitment of the faithful to the spiritual life. Undoubtedly, this phenomenon can be understood much more clearly among higher social groups where the Catholic religion remained under the influence of the Vatican. Excavations give the possibility to look fully at changes in the scapular service based on its material relicts. Individualisation of the appearance of scapulars is not only limited to used materials. For several years among the finds, it can be observed that the amount of additional elements, both religious and decorative, is much larger than previously thought. Devotional articles, wooden, metal, glass, seeds and paper objects are another element confirming the individual way of shaping the appearance of scapulars whose form was clearly defined by Church.



Session 3: Landscapes

A tale of three cities: Abandonment, reuse and ideal city plans in a Danish border region during the early 17th century

Claes Petterson (Sydsvensk Arkeologi AB, Sweden)

In the aftermath of the Kalmar War (1611-13) the north eastern corner of the Danish Realm was left devastated. A reorganisation of the defence was needed. The medieval towns of Åhus and Vå were replaced by a fortress, built in the Dutch fashion. Christianstad was given its municipal charter in 1614 and was built using a rectilinear town plan, protected by earthworks with bastions and a moat. Recent excavations have made it possible to follow the foundation of this town in the 17th century. In the Rectory site (2015) reused building materials could be traced to the abandoned settlements. Although written sources mention that the town was built on an island, massive layers of landfill tell another story. This paper describes the complicated process with logistics involving a whole region. And it was just one of more than 30 major projects implemented in Denmark during the reign of Christian IV

Goats, crows and blackcaps: Landscape and interspecies conviviality in Post-Medieval Cyprus

Michael Given (University of Glasgow, UK)

Human experience of the landscape, from seasonality and long-distance travel to the particulars of food, labour and sociality, depends upon an elaborate network of interspecies and material relationships. This can be clearly seen in the active and central role played by, for example, goats, crows and blackcaps in Post-Medieval Cyprus. Animals work with humans and many others in providing landmarks, defining territory, channelling routine movements, stimulating mutually dependent interactions, and providing the rhythms of days and seasons. Following Ivan Illich, the richness, diversity and liveliness of these productive relationships can be termed 'conviviality'. The sources for such an interpretation have to be very broad, and include intensive archaeological survey, historical records, ethnographic observation, oral history and, more generally, a careful attentiveness to place and time when in the landscape.

Ethnoarchaeology in the practice of the recent past research: Examples from the Polish Jurassic Highland

Olgierd Ławrynowicz (University of Lodz, Poland)

The paper will be a summary of ethnoarchaeological cooperation in the research project Places of Memory and Oblivion. Interdisciplinary Studies of the Northern Areas of the Polish Jurassic Highland, carried out in 2014–2019 within the National Programme for the Development of Humanities, Polish Ministry of Science and Higher Education. The topic of archaeological and ethnographic research, extended to include queries in the history and history of art, has become important for the inhabitants of the region, especially those places that have not been subjected to scientific research before: places related to everyday life (e.g. mansions, mills, roadside crosses, meeting places) and the time of two world wars (e.g. trenches, bunkers, war graves, places of disasters). In three seasons, 190 places were archaeologically examined by non-intrusive survey and 11 by excavation. In addition to the cognitive goal, the project served to test and develop the ethnoarchaeological procedures of research of 19th-20th Centuries. The paper will show the advantages and disadvantages of using ethnographic methods on archaeology of the recent and contemporary past. See also: <http://najurze.uni.lodz.pl/>

**Clach a' Bhainne – “The Milk Stone”: Towards a landscape archaeology of the Gaelic otherworld?**

Kevin Grant (Historic Environment Scotland, UK)

Within the oral tradition of Post-Medieval Gaelic Scotland there is a strong sense of enchantment – a sense in which the world of the other was part of everyday life and important part of the way in which Gaels perceived and experienced the world. However, a pervasive meta-narrative of ‘Gaelic exceptionalism’ colours many treatments of the subject. This suggests that belief in Gaeldom was unique and characterised by pagan survivals and creates a false dichotomy between ‘orthodox’ Christianity and vernacular religious and ritual practices. In this paper, drawing on a case study from early 19th century Hiort (St Kilda), a possible methodology for a landscape archaeology of the world of Gaelic belief is presented. This will aim to examine belief in landscape through a critical reading of the evidence for ritual practice in this Hebridean community.

Invisible and ignored: The archaeology of nineteenth-century subalterns in Sweden

Martin Hansson and Pia Nilsson (Department of Archaeology and Ancient History, Lund University, Sweden (Hansson) and National Historical Museums, Linköping, Sweden (Nilsson))

This paper aims to discuss subalterns in different social environments in Sweden. The potential of archaeological studies of landless subalterns in rural and urban areas are shown through a number of case studies. It is argued that archaeology can show the multivocality of the lives of the subalterns, in the same way as it shows how the subalterns organised their daily life. This is done through the use of the concepts of matterscape, powerscape, and mindscape. The subalterns used the physical landscape (matterscape) according to prevailing norms and power structures (powerscape), thus creating a perceptive understanding of their daily landscape (mindscape).

“To be Inclosed, Let, and Cultivated”: Improvement, resistance and power in Newcastle-upon-Tyne’s Town Moor, 1765-1772

Thomas Whitfield (Newcastle University, UK)

This paper examines a series of material ‘improvements’ made to Newcastle-upon-Tyne’s Town Moor between 1765 and 1773, exploring particularly how they materialised tensions in between two of the city’s main institutions; the Freeman and the City Corporation. This study integrates textual and landscape sources to explore the diverse ways in which the usage and character of Town Moor was disputed, defended and mediated by the Freeman and Corporation as a theatre of their ongoing power struggle. As a case study, this paper explores the central role played by ideas of improvement and progress in the negotiation of power relations, identity, and land usage. These themes are particularly relevant in the context of the later-eighteenth century when traditional rights and land uses were increasingly called into question and mobilised in discourses over power relations, sustainability, and progress; discourses within which the landscape could constitute a powerful and nuanced statement.

The romantic cemetery of Viggiù: An anthropological investigation of the burials and restoration of the cemetery area

Paola Badino¹, Omar Larentis¹, Chiara Tesi¹, Roberta Fusco¹, Rosagemma Ciliberti², Marta Licata¹ (¹ Centre of Research in Osteoarchaeology and Paleopathology, Department of Biotechnology and Life Sciences, University of Insubria, Italy; ²Section of Forensic Medicine and Bioethics, Department of Health Sciences, University of Genoa, Italy)



Viggiù Cemetery is a place full of charm and mystery, an intact example of a romantic cemetery. The cemetery was created in 1818 following the Napoleonic Edict of Saint-Cloud which established the construction of peripheral and fenced cemetery areas specifically for hygiene. It was closed at the beginning of the twentieth century because it was too small to host other deceased. The archival data traces the first burial back to 1820 and the last one to 1912. The main objective of the research is focused on the redevelopment of the cemetery area through the anthropological investigation of the burials. In addition, the cemetery contains considerable historical and cultural interest. Many burials and the setting of the sepulchral garden offer an iconography linked to an unusual symbolism that does not refer to the iconographic Christian-catholic and classical tradition. This peculiarity must be traced in the history and culture of the territory of Viggiù, cradle of the ancient Masonic Muratory whose members were engaged in the processing of stone. Therefore the cemetery is also an important testimony of the sepulchral art of nineteenth century Lombard. The project highlights a close relationship between archaeological research and architectural restoration through an intense and fruitful interdisciplinary debate. This project is therefore functional to the enhancement and recovery of the full usability of the archaeological historical heritage, a place of collective community memory.

Session 4: Death and Burial: Part 2

The walled nuns of the crypt of the Santissima Annunziata of Valenza: Archaeology of gestures and of symbolic dimension

Roberta Fusco, Marta Licata, Omar Larentis, Paola Badino, Chiara Tesi (Centre of Research in Osteoarchaeology and Paleopathology, Department of Biotechnology and Life Sciences, University of Insubria, Italy)

The crypt of the church of the Santissima Annunziata is located in Valenza (Piedmont, Italy) and dated back to 1699. Here, the nuns of the nearby cloistered convent received a particular type of burial. The deceased were deposited sitting on a step inside a cell, supported by a stick placed at the level of the bust, then a vase was located at the foot of the seat to collect the decomposition fluids. At a later stage, the remains were moved to a different burial place. Initially the cells were open and the bodies exposed; after the imposition of the Enlightenment mentality, the funerary cells were then bricked up. The burial places are around thirty and, etched in the mortar, they keep the initials of the nuns, juxtaposed to the date of death.

The presence of the remains still in situ allowed us to conduct an anthropological investigation on the skeletons. However, the exceptional nature of the site is the fact that it allowed us to recompose the stratigraphy of the gestures, identify the will and awareness behind these “atypical” burials. In the archaeological field, emotions vanish along with the rites without leaving any material traces, being the performative component of rituals elusive: this component is evident only when, as in this case, the places of burial and rite coincide.

Rich child burial from the church of the Holy Trinity in Byszewo (Poland)

Sebastian Nowak (Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń, Poland)

Modern burials excavated in crypts of Roman Catholic churches in Poland frequently refer to the wealthiest social groups – nobles or rich burghers. Historical research indicates however, that the privilege of being buried inside a temple was also granted to poorer religious community members for their merits towards the parish, getting reductions in funeral prices. Remains belonging probably to peasant families were excavated during exploration works in the southern crypt of a village church of the Holy Trinity in Byszewo (Kujawsko-Pomorskie province, Poland). Modern burials excavated in crypts of Roman Catholic churches in Poland frequently refer to the wealthiest social groups – nobles



or rich burghers. Historical research indicates however, that the privilege of being buried inside a temple was also granted to poorer religious community members for their merits towards the parish, getting reductions in funeral prices. Remains belonging probably to peasant families were excavated during exploration works in the southern crypt of a village church of the Holy Trinity in Byszewo (Kujawsko-Pomorskie province, Poland). The researchers' attention was turned to a child burial no. 44/2018, equipped, among the others, with a collection of silk textiles. The child was dressed in a linen grave shirt decorated with 12 appliques, representing 9 various kinds of silk haberdashery and fabrics. The burial also contained artificial flowers made of wire and metal tins and the coffin interior was filled with various plants. My presentation will include problems of textile and other grave goods technology analysis, reported in burial no. 44/2018.

“We hope he’ll be there waiting, to give us a welcome home”: What pet cemeteries reveal about our changing relationship with animals

Eric Tourigny (Newcastle University, UK)

Pet cemeteries represent an important source of information regarding society's changing relationship with companion animals. A recently awarded grant by the Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology allowed for data to be collected from four of Britain's pet cemeteries, covering different forms of animal commemoration in London and Newcastle, from the late 19th-century through to modern day. This paper will discuss early results from this survey, highlighting trends in commemoration forms and making comparisons to concurrent human burial and commemoration practices. Designs and inscriptions on pet gravestones are used to identify the animal's changing role in the British home, from friend to family member and conflicting beliefs on the pet's role in the afterlife. Current animal commemoration practices are reflected upon in light of these results.

Session 5: Site Biography: Part 1

The Post-Medieval parcel of land at 15 Złota Street in Tykocin, Poland

Irena Taranta (Podlaskie Museum in Białystok, Poland)

While the major cities have been researched by archaeologists, the smaller towns have yet to be examined. During the autumn of 2016, an archaeological excavation was undertaken on the parcel of land at 15 Złota Street in Tykocin, Poland. During the archaeological works relics of buildings representing different periods, from the 16th to 19th centuries, were uncovered. What can the finds from the research tell us about owners of this parcel of land? Who used this area in the 16th century and the first half of 17th century before a fire that destroyed the medieval town during Deluge? How did building alignment change after rebuilding of the medieval town according to baroque urban planning in the 18th century?

Excavating an industrial past: Living with memories of a sawmill community

Tiina Äikäs, Annemari Tranberg, Tiia Ikonen, Marjo Juola, Timo Ylimaunu (University of Oulu, Finland)

This paper presents the results of interviews with residents and archaeological trial excavations at two historical sawmill sites in northern Finland. We use two case studies – Varjakka (1900–1929) and Pateniemi (1873–1990) – to demonstrate how the triangulation of archaeological data and oral histories can help us to understand the heritagisation of industrial sites. The data consists of interviews of people who have lived and some of them worked at the sawmill area. This data is reflected to archival material and archaeological data. By combining data from different sources we can reach a fuller understanding of the contemporary meanings of sawmill areas. We also seek to understand the meanings that are given to these places in contemporary world. Varjakka island has



fallen almost completely out of use, whereas Pateniemi is experiencing residential housing development. Hence these two places have different roles as heritage.

Molana Abbey: From Medieval Monastery to Tudor Manor to Georgian Folly

Carter Hudgins and Eric Klingelhofer (Clemson University (CH) and Mercer University (EK), USA)

Molana Abbey, a small Augustinian monastery near Youghal, Co. Cork, became the property of Sir Walter Raleigh as part of the Elizabethan colonisation of Munster. It passed from him to his scientific advisor, Thomas Harriot, and later via Richard Boyle, Great Earl of Cork, into the Smyth family, who held it until the end of the 20th century. After initial observations of the ruins, a three-stage research project of architectural survey, mortar analysis, and archaeological testing took place from 2012 to 2015. This paper presents the findings, which point to Post-Medieval alterations and decay as well as systematic changes made to create a medieval folly for the grand Georgian mansion, Ballynatray House, on the banks of the Blackwater River.

Collateral damage: The wider social impact of industrialisation on the Chelsea waterfront

Hanna Steyne (University of Manchester)

Industrialisation touched all areas of life in the 19th century, and had enormous impacts on the population, urbanisation, housing, and rural and urban landscapes. This paper investigates some of the ways that the industrialisation of Britain, and London specifically, affected an urban, waterside community in Chelsea, which was not directly involved in industrial processes and did not acquire any sites of industry. This paper highlights how the nature and impact of industrialisation can only be fully understood by integrating traditional, functional analysis of sites of industry with socially focussed research on the communities involved in and affected by industrialisation.

Session 6: Medicine, Hygiene & Welfare (Chair Alasdair Brooks)

An archaeological assessment of the Post-Medieval apothecary

Christopher Booth (University of Nottingham, UK)

Apothecaries were not only a ubiquitous urban phenomenon in the Post-Medieval period in Britain and Ireland but were uniquely positioned within many of the important historical questions in that period. They were important for their access to global networks of exchange and exotic materials, and they were also at the forefront of the rise of commercialisation, retailing, and branding and especially the influence of these developments on medical practice. Despite this there has never been an assessment of the apothecary archaeologically and perhaps as a result of this disinterest, there are relatively few recognised sites that can be linked to the presence of an apothecary. Working with a variety of museums and scouring the publication record I have been able to identify nine such sites. This paper will describe in detail two of these sites and will compare their features to begin to examine what can be concluded about the institution of the apothecary from their archaeological remains. It will also highlight where our knowledge is still lacking.

Ireland's "Deserving Poor": Bioarchaeological insights into the human experience of poverty and social marginalisation in Kilkenny City during the time of the Great Famine (1845–52)

Jonny Geber (University of Edinburgh, UK)

A large bulk of the population of Ireland was enduring extreme levels of poverty and destitution throughout the nineteenth century. This paper is discussing the biological consequences and



manifestations of the virtually chronic state of poverty and destitution amongst the labouring classes, based on bioarchaeological research following the discovery and excavation of a mass burial ground associated with the Kilkenny Union Workhouse dating to the height of the Great Irish Famine. The human remains (970 individuals) from these burials reveal not only markers of poor health, but also social aspects relating to lifestyle, diet, social injustice and subjugation, and structural violence in connection with the implementation of the 1838 Irish Poor Law Act. This research has provided unique insights into not only the medical and social history of nineteenth-century Ireland but also helped to 'humanise' the anonymous victims of the Famine in a new and often evocative way.

“Cleanliness is next to Godliness”: the archaeology and history of an early Victorian public wash house in Bath

Cai Mason (Wessex Archaeology, UK)

Excavations at Bath Quays Waterside in 2015-16 uncovered the remains of one of Britain's earliest public wash houses. Constructed in 1846-7 by The Baths and Laundries Society as a charitable institution, the Milk Street Baths provided much needed washing and laundering facilities for the city's urban poor. The excavation revealed technical details of the steam-powered institution's structure and mechanisms, and how they were modified in response to the changing needs of its patrons and improved standards of urban sanitation. Documentary research has shown how the construction of public wash houses was an integral part of the wider Public Health Movement, which was in part driven by the fear of contagion by epidemic diseases. It has also shown how the desire to cleanse 'the great unwashed', both physically and morally, was driven by the religious convictions of the men who founded the Milk Street Baths. Public records detail how the Baths and Laundries Society, though intended to be financially self-sufficient, struggled from the outset and became increasingly reliant on public funds to maintain what was, until 1930, a vital amenity and social hub in the heart of Bath's poorest district.

Rickets: Not only a post-Industrial Revolution disease. The children of St. Mary's Nativity church, late 15th – early 17th century, Italy

O. Larentis¹, M. Licata¹, I. Gorini¹, P. Badino¹, R. Fusco¹, C. Tesi¹, E. Tonina² (1Center of Research in Osteoarchaeology and Paleopathology, Department of Biotechnologies and Life Science, University of Insubria 2B. Bagolini laboratory, Department of Humanities, University of Trento)

Skeletal evidence based on gross bony changes related to rickets in children have been systematically investigated in paleopathological literature only in the last decades. Rickets is a bone metabolic disease usually related to a scarce access to sunlight and specific foods. There was a common understanding of rickets such as a disease strictly connected with the unhealthy living conditions in the post Industrial Revolution era. Nevertheless, recently an explicitly biocultural, social and cultural approach to understanding rickets began to appear. As a result, much evidence of this condition was also detected in rural environments, consistent with the view that the overall milieu was secondary for adequate vitamin D synthesis. This study aimed to show the expression of vitamin D and other metabolic diseases in the skeletons of children from the late 15th and 17th century churchyard of St. Mary's Nativity Church, Italy. The study of ancient osteoarchaeological materials allows us to improve our knowledge on the disease's effects on bone development in children and, in this case, it represents additional evidence of the presence of rickets and other metabolic diseases in a rural context of the Italian Post-Medieval period.



Session 7: Archaeologies of the Interwar Period (Chair: David Petts)

Dichotomies and Dualities: Exploring the landscape impacts of the Great Depression through an archaeological lens

Kayt Armstrong (Durham University, UK)

This paper will present the early results from the landscape strand of a multidisciplinary research project examining the landscape impacts of the Great Depression (1929-39). The goal of this project is to archaeologically investigate the impacts of and responses to the Great Depression in Northeast England, and to analyse these responses as interventions in the built environment, exploring their landscape impact. Early results indicate tensions between changes in wider culture (the coming of the car, consumerism and drives towards slum clearance) and the specific realities of living and working in a region with long-term economic problems, exacerbated by the Slump. This paper will also look at the methodological challenges presented by working in such a short time window that was immediately followed by WWII, which had far-reaching consequences on the landscape. Other themes include authoritarian responses to the body, capitalism, labour movements and the nature of state-led vs. private interventions.

Growing Resilience: Allotments for The unemployed In 1930s Britain

Hanna Connelly (Northlight Heritage, Glasgow, UK)

In the late 1920s the Society of Friends began an innovative scheme providing unemployed people with allotment gardens, enabling them to provide for their families by growing fruit and vegetables. Allotment sites are ever changing, reworked by later plotters or destroyed by redevelopment, however, it is possible to research the archaeology of the Allotments for the Unemployed scheme through annual reports. Using photographs of allotments included in the reports, I will discuss boundaries and huts, integral elements of an allotment, to show that the scheme was not only concerned with food production but also the health and well-being of the unemployed plotters. Allotments promote strong individuality, but the architecture of allotments can also be developed to encourage co-operation, sharing skills and socialising. Using the scheme's material culture I will argue that it created a paradox of independence and community, crucial for the health of the unemployed during the Great Depression.

From Vienna to Shangri-La: Competing visions of the modern and new in Birmingham's municipal housing

Emma Dwyer (MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology), UK)

During the 1920s and 1930s local authorities from across Britain visited municipal housing schemes in continental Europe to learn more about the provision of new homes. This included representatives from Birmingham, Britain's second-largest city, in the midst of replacing crowded urban dwellings. The Birmingham Corporation was particularly impressed by inner-city estates in Hamburg, Vienna and Prague, illustrating their recommendations with photographs of flowerbeds, communal facilities and plumbed-in bathrooms. Enthusiasm for building similar apartments in Birmingham, containing up-to-date medical, educational and social facilities, close to shops and workplaces, was clear. The communal lifestyle offered by urban apartments meant something different to residents back home: a reminder of poverty endured in the city's crowded back-to-backs. This paper will examine the conflict between competing visions of modernity offered by urban apartments versus the private, manicured spaces of back gardens, front parlours and automobiles preferred by many residents and offered by suburban cottage estates.

**“When Hungate Was Taken Down...” – Solid and ephemeral: The dichotomy at the heart of the archaeology of clearance in 1930s York**

Peter Connelly (Northlight Heritage, Glasgow, UK)

In the early 1930s the Hungate district of York had become renowned as an area of dilapidated buildings and people living in poverty. In parallel to this the York Corporation had embarked on a new housing programme. This new programme required tenants and in an act of self-fulfilling prophecy this process drove the demolition of Hungate. This act of clearance is solidly defined in the archaeology, through the remains of levelled buildings and rubble. However, the act of demolition is fleeting and very little can be said about the final days of the Hungate population. Work in 2017 has also revealed new traces in the archaeology, suggesting a previously unrecorded period of continuity. This paper will map the managed clearance of Hungate during the 1930s. It will conclude by drawing a parallel with AD 5th century York, where similar challenges are found in the demolition archaeology of that period.

Archaeological Investigation of North-Eastern English Responses to the Great Depression

Ronan O'Donnell (Durham University, UK)

This paper presents preliminary results of the Landscapes of the Great Depression Project. Both government agencies and private individuals created schemes to create employment or ameliorate the effects of unemployment during the Great Depression and earlier de-industrialisation. Research is being conducted into four such schemes: two private and two public. All were concerned with material features of industrial society, poverty or unemployment and utilised landscape and material culture to achieve a desired impact on one or more of these areas. In addition to these archaeological concerns the project also provides an opportunity to investigate the relationship between different classes during a period which was seen by many contemporaries as the final crisis of capitalism. Finally, we will investigate several classes of contemporary site which have received little prior attention, namely allotment gardens, industrial estates and forestry plantations, offering the possibility of creating a basis for future research in these areas.

Session 8: Military Sites**At home in the barracks: Tilbury Fort and the archaeology of Post-Medieval military quarters**

Georgia Foy

Since Douet's landmark volume (1998), barrack architecture has received little scholarly attention – especially from archaeologists. The Officers' Quarters at Tilbury Fort represent a unique form of military accommodation, arranged like domestic terraces, but situated in an isolated military complex. Archaeological analysis of this building reveals how the inhabitants shaped the buildings development, using their privilege as officers to create a 'home' of the institutional structure, while still maintaining the military hierarchy and their rank. The slow but steady development of a building constantly in use is etched into the fabric, as is the transient and diverse community that occupied it. The unique development of the Officers' Quarter demonstrates the individuality and variety in an architectural type that is often presumed homogenous. This paper argues the potential for further archaeological analysis of barrack buildings.

**The Polish September Campaign in Pomerania (Poland) 80 years later**

Filip Wałdoch (Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, Poland)

The Polish September Campaign of 1939, despite being part of the blitzkrieg war, clearly left its mark on the landscape of Pomerania (Poland). The Polish Army had been preparing for war since June 1939 by strengthening field fortifications and infrastructure. The remains of these preparations are the focus of the research project "Remote sensing of the past landscapes of the Army of Pomerania (1939)", financed by the Minister of Science and Higher Education of Poland. The goal of the research is to answer the question of how this conflict landscape emerged, functioned, and survived. The aim of the paper will be to present current research findings from the examination of historical sources, ALS derivatives analysis and aerial prospection. So far, results show the scale of preparations for the September campaign, the types of objects arising during the war preparations and how they have survived to this day.

For want of a nail? Proxies for analysing POW and guard access to supplies at a Confederate prison camp

Ryan K. McNutt and Emily Jones (Georgia Southern University, USA)

Camp Lawton is a Confederate camp for Union POWs in Georgia, USA. Built in 1864, inhabited for six weeks, and abandoned in advance of Sherman's march to the sea, it is the focus of an ongoing research project. One of the key questions, yet unresolved, concerning Civil War POW camps is the lack of POW access to essential supplies. Historical debates rage over the intentionality of these deprivations, with a recurring argument asserting a universal privation, for guards and POWs. The archaeology of internment camps can end this debate. Presented here are interpretations from recent fieldwork via an unlikely source: the machine cut nail, analysed as a proxy in the absence of traditional evidence of subsistence and supply. Present in large numbers in POW and guard areas, but clearly not architectural, this paper explores a narrative where nails, and the purpose for which they were put to, were not wanting.

Frongoch Prisoner of War Camp

Leona Huey (Bangor University, UK)

It was in Frongoch internment camp in 1916 that the Irish Volunteer Army and Irish Republican Brotherhood combined forces to become the Irish Republican Army. Frongoch prisoner of war camp is infamous to those familiar with modern Irish history, big names such as Michael Collins and film adaptations add to the Hollywood story of this site. Despite the fame and importance of the site, current academic study has neglected the wider history and archaeology of the camp. Prior to the arrival of Irish rebels the camp housed over a thousand German prisoners of war, and after the departure of the newly formed IRA members, housed at its fullest 2,500 German prisoners up until 1919. During this time daughter camps affiliated to Frongoch were set up across North Wales. These camps had a significant and long lasting impact on both the physical and social landscape of the area.

New approaches for underrated World War II heritage in Hesse/Germany: Survey, excavation and historical investigation of three crashsites

Johanna Kranzbühler, Christoph Röder (hessenARCHÄOLOGIE (Kranzbuhler) and Kommission für Archäologische Landesforschung in Hessen (Roder), Germany)

Hesse, as part of the Federal Republic of Germany, was frequently overflowed during World War II. Bomber streams would pass through what was known as the "Cologne Gap" and fly on over the Westerwald to reach targets deeper in Germany, for example, Nuremberg or Berlin. The area is



littered with the wreckage of Allied and German aircraft shot down during the bombing of German cities and industrial complexes. Little archaeological or historical attention has been paid to these crash sites until recently. Since 2014 three crash sites have been investigated by an international team of British, Dutch, Finnish and German students and researchers: Hungen-Steinheim (crash site of a RAF Halifax bomber), Hüttenberg-Hörnsheim (crash site of a German Luftwaffe Messerschmitt BF110 night fighter) and Glauberg-Stockheim (crash site of a RAF Lancaster bomber). The main aim of the project is to gain information on the nature of these kind of sites including the expected find record, possible heritage protection (according to the system of the cultural sovereignty of the Federal States within Germany) and to determine appropriate excavation and investigation techniques, particularly if human remains are found.

Session 9: Trade & Industry

Connected Arctic – Trade and encounters at the Kolari winter market, Northern Finland

Anna-Kaisa Salmi, Sami Kuvaja, Tiina Äikäs & Risto Nurmi (University of Oulu, Finland)

Seasonal markets held in Northern Fennoscandia functioned as meeting points for tradesmen from near and far. They also served other social functions in the sparsely populated north where nearest towns were often hundreds of kilometers away. Kolari winter market in present-day Finland was an important meeting point for local farmers and Sámi, Swedish and Karelian tradesmen until the late 19th century. Among the products traded at the market were reindeer products, local freshwater fish and Arctic Sea fish. Faunal remains recovered from the site testify of trade networks reaching from the Baltic to the Arctic Sea, but they also emphasise the importance of local resources and indigenous ways of using these resources. Analysis of faunal remains from Kolari winter market shed light on the use and trade of natural resources in the Arctic, as well as on the connectedness of human communities.

The non-ferrous craftsmen in Nuremberg from the 15th - 18th century. Aspects of the workshops and their profession

Marius Kröner (University of Bamberg, Germany)

During the late middle ages and early modern times the Imperial City of Nuremberg was one of the most important trading centres in the Holy Roman Empire. Next to draperies or weaponry the metal products, the so-called "Nürnberger Ware", were the most common and most important trading good of the imperial city. These non-ferrous metal products had a wide range from chandeliers to thimbles, needles and many more, also semi-finished products like wires and metal sheets. This paper shall give a first outline of an actual research-project at the University of Bamberg which main purpose is to achieve an extensive reconstruction of the production processes and the organisation of the non-ferrous metal workshops of Nuremberg. The emphasis here shall lie on the furnaces, crucibles and casting moulds as well as on the remains of a needle maker as representatives of a larger profession spread all over Nuremberg.

Artefacts from shipwrecks: an under-used potential

Colin Martin (University of St Andrews)

Artefact assemblages from shipwrecks normally possess unimpeachable termini ante quem, defined by simultaneous deposition and dated either by archaeological associations (e.g. coins) or documentary records. Not only will almost everything on board have been in current use when lost, but the range of items will include objects from the exotic to the commonplace. Depending on seabed conditions, organic deposits including artefacts and environmental material will often survive. Such



collections are therefore relevant to typological studies in their widest sense. Case studies related to Post-Medieval archaeology are presented. Pottery from Spanish Armada wrecks provide closely-dated groups of Iberian ceramics, enhanced by documentary sources and supplemented by the recognition of material from other areas. Pottery from another wreck, initially claimed as Armada, is shown to be significantly later. Finally clay pipes from seventeenth-century Dutch and English wrecks demonstrate how established typologies can be tested and refined.

Sunday 24 March 2019

Session 10: Archaeologies of Now: Part 1 (Chairs: James Dixon & Sefryn Penrose)

Durations of now

James Dixon (SPMA)

We have all talked before about terminology and dates; when Post-Medieval is, archaeology of the recent past versus contemporary archaeology versus etc etc. What I want to do in this paper is discuss a durational 'archaeology of now'. Cabot Circus shopping centre in Bristol opened in 2008 and recently celebrated its 10-year anniversary. An 'archaeology of now' can, I think, plausibly include both 2008 and 2018, but there are 10 years between the two, and both of those years are durations in themselves. Using Cabot Circus as a case study, I aim to contrast early to late 2008 as one archaeological duration, with 2008-2018 as another. How can we make this multi-layering of durations useful for understanding how cities work and how people live in them? What do a year and a decade look like? Are 2008 and 2018 different kinds of now and what things should we look to work this all out?

Weeping Angels, heritagisation and being 'of the past'

Sarah May (University of Swansea)

Heritagisation is a process which creates pasts for the living. It draws on many different practices and disciplines, including archaeology. But heritagisation can refigure living people and traditions as 'of the past'. I use the metaphor of the Weeping Angels, one of the most frightening adversaries in the Doctor Who universe. They move when you take your eyes off them, and if they touch you, they transport you to the past, consuming the "potential energy" of the years which you would have lived in the present. Archaeology of the contemporary world has strengthened as a sub discipline over the last 20 years, challenging the notion that time needs to pass for archaeologists to make meaning out of material culture. How can we avoid becoming like Weeping Angels?

Hyperprehistory: Unleashing the deep time of non-places

Kenny Brophy (University of Glasgow)

Hyperprehistory: emergent traces of deep time revealed by the development of (non)places associated with urban expansion, consumption and commuting, a direct result of supermodernity, and the infrastructural needs of capitalism.

This paper will explore the prehistory of non-places associated with travel such as stations, airports and transport infrastructure. These facilitate movement and are usually occupied by people on a transitory basis, created spaces delivering superficial transactional experiences. The construction of non-places generates archaeological material culture and information that often appertains to prehistory: due to the 'polluter pays' principal, the development of non-places has become a random data-gathering machine. This powerful juxtaposition is fuelled by contemporary society's insatiable



demands for infrastructure and requirement for individuals to spend time in commuter modes of existence. In exploring the connectivity between prehistory and non-places – the deep-time of Hyperprehistory – archaeologists can mitigate the placelessness of non-places and offer a less dystopian future for our commuters.

experimental archaeology (with a small e): practice-based approaches for archaeologies of now

Dan Lee (University of Highlands and Islands)

Archaeology is at an important tipping point. Growing political awareness in archaeologies of the recent past and present, and inter/transdisciplinary collaborations, are allowing archaeologists to engage with an increasingly wide audience. As archaeology develops into the 21st century, therefore, there is a need to look inwards as well as outwards. In order to take this project forward, we must find new forms of archaeological practice, to tell new forms of narrative. This paper suggests that as a starting point, we should subvert practices of archaeological recording and representation, including mapping, film and laser scanning, to build new modes of communication, reach and relevance. It advocates hybrid art practice-as-research as a specificity of contemporary archaeology.

‘Made in Occupied Japan’ and beyond – Exploring the recent past of the Japanese ceramic figurine industry through creative ceramic practice

Chris McHugh

University of Ulster

Although pottery has been made in Seto, Japan, since at least the Muromachi Period (c.1336-1573), it is the ceramic figurine industry for which this manufacturing centre is best known. From religious icons to depictions of Mickey Mouse, Elvis Presley and JFK, these slip-cast figurines constitute a material record of post-war economic recovery, embodying changing tastes throughout the second half of the twentieth century. However, there is a threat to this cultural heritage, and its associated tacit knowledge, as former factories are steadily being demolished and the related material culture, including plaster moulds, samples and design archives, is increasingly being discarded. This paper will discuss how I have attempted to raise awareness of this marginalised heritage resource through my creative ceramics practice. Influenced by archaeological approaches to the contemporary past, this study has involved the collection and remediation of redundant material culture to create a new body of ceramic artwork.

Port City Video Cultures

Angela Piccini (University of Bristol)

In 2007, Bruno Gabrielli called for urban planning to embrace tangible and intangible heritage, to reinforce genius loci and to engage with environmental issues. A year later, an English Heritage conference raised similar questions about port city planning. One area of intangible heritage that has not attracted attention is video. Since video's entry to market in 1967, artists have been using it in community contexts and community activists have embraced it as access to the means of production. Artists and activists converged in cities, particularly those undergoing de-industrialisation such as port cities. There is a contemporary urgency to this research. The impacts on port cities from climate change induced sea-level rise and the 40-year lifespan of video originals mean that not both video and the cities that video has documented are under threat. Given its critical interventions into ideas of community and place, I wish to explore how the intangible heritage of video might be activated now in creative-collaborative urban planning processes to imagine port cities anew.

**Artificial light, night-work and daycentrism in post-medieval and contemporary archaeology**

Hilary Orange (Ruhr Universität Bochum)

In this paper, I set out some thoughts on artificial light and the night. In 2005, the historian A. Roger Ekirch noted that the 'Night time has remained a terra incognita of peripheral concern, the forgotten half of the human experience' and various other scholars have noted a daycentric bias in the Humanities. A nocturnal deficit has been countered by a growing body of work on light and darkness, particularly urban landscapes and work by prehistorians and scholars of ancient societies. However, I suggest that artificial light and the night have been largely overlooked within Post-Medieval and contemporary archaeology. In this paper I reflect on my own experiences, to advocate for the 'night shift.'

Reference

Ekirch, A.R. 2005, *At Day's Close: Night in Times Past*. New York: W.W.Norton & Co.

Note:

This paper is based on a Note of the same title, published online PMA, 2018.

Session 11: Interpretation, Curation & Dissemination (Chair: Alice Samson)**A global discipline? SPMA and SHA journal publications and the internationalisation of Post-Medieval archaeology**

Alasdair Brooks (British Red Cross)

Since the foundation of the Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology and Society for Historical Archaeology over 50 years ago, our discipline has grown into a truly global field with research taking place on every continent – including Antarctica. The present discussion seeks to examine the extent to which this is reflected in the journals of both societies, *Post-Medieval Archaeology* and *Historical Archaeology*; to what extent can the growth of international research be quantified via journal publications, and how has this changed over time? Consideration is also given to problematising just what constitutes 'international' in this context, and how the two societies have represented their geographical remits via their journal publications.

From Bristol to Glasgow and back - Assessing the heritage impact of Bristol's new waterfront M Shed Museum

Roger Leech (University of Southampton, UK)

In advance of the conversion of the transit shed designated as M Shed to become Bristol's new waterfront museum, the author was commissioned by the architects acting for Bristol City Council to assess the impact of the proposed conversion on the historic environment of the city's waterfront. Comparative research, focused especially on the port cities of Liverpool and Glasgow, showed that the group of buildings comprised of L and M Sheds, the Guinness Shed and Cells and the Stevedore's Shed made an important contribution to Bristol's historic harbourside. Historic building preservation on the Bristol waterfronts had fared well. With the historic waterfront extending westwards to beyond the SS Great Britain, the Bristol harbourside could now be viewed nationally as a notable survival and a magnet for future heritage and tourist interest. Evaluation of transit sheds and purpose built Guinness storage facilities elsewhere contributed greatly to the recommendations and their implementation.

Violent behaviour of early modern industry workers



Noora Hemminki (University of Oulu, Finland)

My paper examines violent behaviour of early modern industry workers. I am looking at this subject via 19th century iron mills in Western Finland. I'm concentrating on one particular case where a young smith, Anders Alfred, was murdered by his co-workers. Using Anders' story as an example I am asking, why was there violence in mills? What kind of violence was there? Who was violent against who? How did the mill community react? Methods of documentary archaeology are used to seek answers. As background to this study we must remember that the 19th century was a period of industrialisation in Finland and in its Western coastal parts and it was also a period of exceptionally violent behaviour amongst young men. Can industrialisation be one reason for this violence? Or did the violent atmosphere of the area impact on isolated groups such as mill workers?

Mapping belonging: Creating a community map of Edinburgh's queer heritage

Jennifer Novotny (Scottish Civic Trust) and Nicky Imrie (Scotland's Urban Past)

When members of Edinburgh's LGBT Health and Wellbeing QTIPOC (Queer Transgender Intersex People of Colour) group were asked if there were any historic places or heritage spaces in the city where they felt that they belonged, one person said, "I don't know where to place myself", being pulled between her identity as a queer woman and as a woman of colour.

The Scottish Civic Trust and Scotland's Urban Past are co-designing a pilot project with LGBTQIA+ groups across Scotland to identify and record the country's queer heritage and explore how individuals think about complex and competing identities. This paper will share the results of a half-day workshop to create a community map of Edinburgh to highlight spaces where members of the QTIPOC group feel that they can embrace different parts of their identities, where they can connect to the past and the present, and offer a way to locate places where participants feel like they can be wholly themselves.

A tangled web we weave: Post-excavation decisions on retention and disposal for Post-Medieval to modern excavation assemblages

Natasha Ferguson and Eleanor James (National Trust for Scotland and University of Glasgow)

This paper discusses the methodological approach applied by the archaeological phase of Project Reveal, a collections-wide digitisation project initiated by the National Trust for Scotland (NTS), with a focus on the analysis and cataloguing of assemblages often considered to be of 'low archaeological value'. What options are available for 'low value' assemblages when physical storage and display space is restricted, and any interpretative value is primarily local? To what extent is repurposing of artefacts appropriate, or is discarding material the only future for largescale modern ceramic assemblages? Is this approach viable under Treasure Trove laws in Scotland? Using an assemblage comprised significant volumes of late 18th-20th century glazed ceramics recovered from mixed contexts in NTS's Weaver's Cottage, Renfrewshire as a case study, this paper will reflect on post-excavation policies of retention and disposal while maintaining a sense of valued heritage.

**"It's awe menchie's", excavating Scotland's tagging heritage through contemporary archaeological practices.**

Alex Hale (Historic Environment Scotland)

Scotland's traditional heritage of prehistoric stone circles, Highland castles and spinning tweed in coastal crofts is contrasted with a subversive, ephemeral and temporally vulnerable alternative; graffiti. This material evidence can provide deeper, richer narratives that can complement and contradict official heritage narratives. To this end, given graffiti's temporality and vulnerability, it could provide a far more nuanced understanding of past lives. By applying a range of methods, from photography and video recording to situated interviews, we can begin to not only survey and record historical and contemporary graffiti, we can begin to create a range of narratives of near-past lives. It is incumbent on organisations such as Historic Environment Scotland to engage with both existing and emerging heritages and this paper reflects one such recent project. This paper illustrates some of our approaches and considers potential future directions, for this burgeoning area of research into the Post-Medieval world.

Walk this way

Lara Band (MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology), UK)

Painted stick people, ushering pedestrians along the right route and out of harm's way, are a standard motif across the UK in both the public and private realm. Individually, however, they are far from standard. In the delimited, demarcated and often legally binding world of road marking these glimpses of creativity and humanity march left and march right, wave their arms, point their toes and wobble. Drawing on ongoing fieldwork this paper will discuss their history, production and use before delving more deeply 'behind the lines'.

My Margaret Thatcher Museum: An archaeology of neoliberalism

Sefryn Penrose (BuCH - Bureau of the Contemporary and Historic)

Archaeologies of Novichok in Salisbury

Eloise Kane (University of Bristol)

This paper will present an archaeological view of the Novichok incident in Salisbury that began in March 2018. The Post-Medieval development of the city had a direct impact on the aftermath of the first incident and how people and their money were rerouted around its centre. But more interesting is how the deployment of Novichok and its own journey around the city have altered landscapes in and out of Salisbury, now and in the future.

The long fields

Cassie Newland (Bath Spa University)

From the 1680s to the late 1700s the Long Fields of Bloomsbury were notorious as the scenes of robbery, murder, and every species of depravity and wickedness (Rimbault, Notes and Queries, 14:2 Feb 1850, 217). Tamed, paved and swiftly overtaken in the irresistible expansion of the West End, the fields were replaced by townhouses for the gentry. But from the point of view of Physics, fields are infinite. The strength of a field may diminish over time and space but it can never be truly lost. The Long Fields are still haunted by naked bathers, kite-cutting crones, duelling brothers and miracles on the very ground, which persist in legend and story and place name. Today's Bloomsbury Fields are an



overlapping venn-space of radio frequencies. Bodies move promiscuously in and out of bought-and-paid-for energy fields. Wireless is given away free with coffee. Data is stolen. Persons project themselves, their fictions, their vices and their miracles through geolocated media, such as Grindr, Tindr, Findhr. A walk through Bloomsbury therefore means passing through the traces of old and new fields; overlapping and boundaryless. We will walk the gradients, the transient fields of amplifications, interferences and dead zones. We will quite possibly get a little bit lost.

Session 13: Site Biography: Part 2 (Chair: Christopher Booth)

Wilkhouse: An archaeological investigation

Donald Adamson and Warren Bailie (GUARD Archaeology Ltd, UK)

This paper centres on an archaeological excavation of an eighteenth and early nineteenth century inn, Wilkhouse, at Kintradwell in Sutherland, carried out in 2017. The investigations involved the hand excavation of 19 trenches across four buildings, a metal detecting survey and exploration of a cattle stance and associated pond. The main inn building was revealed to be a high-status building with chimneys on both gables, mortared walls, good quality glass windows, a slate roof and a balanced and proportional design. This is consistent with the drawing of the building on an estate map of 1772. The other buildings were much more vernacular, and representative of the buildings in Sutherland in the eighteenth century, being built without mortar, and in all probability having timber crucks and a turf or thatch roof. There was evidence that the inn was constructed on top of an earlier building, and the concept of continuity of occupation was added to by finds including sixteenth and seventeenth century coins. This aspect was further reinforced by the discovery of a burnt deposit under one of the outbuildings which was carbon dated to the Neolithic period. When placed together with antiquarian finds and a brooch nearby, this would suggest a highly attractive locus for human settlement over millennia.

The investigations recovered bottle and glass shards, evidence of high-quality window glass, and eighteenth and nineteenth century pottery sherds. Personal items such as pins, buckles, strap fittings, thimbles, buttons and a part of a comb added colour to the domestic context of the buildings, whilst the fittings of the inn and associated buildings are also represented with items like a key, a clock-winder, the remains of an iron cooking pot and part of a riveted copper vessel. There may also be evidence of apotropaic marks, symbols intended to ward off harm such as evil spirits or curses. The associated cattle stance would have attracted much custom during the great cattle droving era of the late eighteenth century. However, the road improvement and re-alignment of the route away from the inn, at the end of the Napoleonic wars, together with the building of new inns in Golspie, Brora and Helmsdale would have adversely impacted trade. In any event the area was forcibly cleared of people in 1819, as part of the Improvement movement which would also see the ending of the cattle trade in favour of sheep. Ultimately the demise of Wilkhouse was not a matter of economics but of power relationships between the people of Kintradwell, and the Sutherland Estate.

Conversion and Continuation: Examining the religious re-use of former monastic churches in sixteenth century Lincolnshire

Sam Bromage (University of Sheffield, UK)

The post-Dissolution fate of former monastic buildings has often been associated with two distinct possibilities: destruction and preservation as a picturesque ruin, or, re-possession and conversion into a stately home. What have received significantly less attention are those former monastic buildings that were put to an alternative use. In particular the number of structures that continued to serve a specific religious function into the Post-Medieval period, and even down to the present day. This paper will examine six ex-monastic churches that continued to fulfil a local religious role, either parochially or privately following the Dissolution. Specifically it will address the motivations and



influences behind this continued religious function, and discuss how these pressures may have informed practical alterations to the fabric of these once imposing monastic structures.

Debts and Death: Rural poverty and industrial vicinities in Fryksände Parish, Värmland

Anton Larsson (Kulturlandskapet, Sweden)

During the autumn of 2018, Kulturlandskapet carried out excavations at the joint sites of RAÄ Fryksände 378 and 379, located in the Swedish province of Värmland, long dominated by ironmaking and forestry. The sites, preliminarily excavated in 2015 and consisting of a farmstead with a connected smithy, are positioned just a short distance from the Torsby industrial estate, in clear view from the local manor. Dated to the late 18th and early 19th centuries through both archaeological artefacts, cartographic material and archival sources, it soon became apparent that the story of the farm's establishment and abandonment was of some interest. This paper seeks to examine a case of social inequality and rural poverty, in the shadow of the developing industrial society.

“This well contrived and well managed gaol”: Excavations at New Bailey Prison, Salford 2013-2018

Rachael Reader (University of Salford, UK)

Since 2013, Salford Archaeology has been embarking on a series of archaeological investigations at the site of New Bailey Prison in Salford, Greater Manchester. The prison was open between 1790 and 1868 and during that time, was adapted for changing legislation, increasing populations and changing attitudes to reform and punishment. This paper seeks to highlight how the archaeology has furnished the established history of the site and also added to it, with previously undocumented discoveries. Despite the extensive documentary evidence on New Bailey, the archaeology has thrown up its own intriguing stories, some of which still defy interpretation. From arches that go nowhere, to undocumented heating systems and overly elaborate foundations, the narrative of New Bailey is being enhanced by the archaeological record.

Monasteries turning Manorial: the transformation and reuse of Norwegian monastic buildings after the Reformation

Regin Meyer and Lars Jacob Hvinden-Haug (Norwegian Institute for Cultural Heritage Research in Oslo)

Two sites have so far been chosen as case studies of how monastic houses were transformed after the Middle Ages. Halsnøy Abbey on the west coast of Norway, was founded in 1163 on royal initiative and allegedly had its first Augustinian brethren coming from Wellow, Lincolnshire. After the dissolution in 1536, the property was owned and managed by the Danish crown and nobility, before being sold to an aristocratic family in the 18th century. The Dominican convent of St Olaf in Oslo can trace its origins to 1239, but was converted into a bishop's residential complex shortly after the Reformation. Since then, the buildings changed according to the succeeding bishops' preferences and economy. It still houses the bishop's offices. Both sites have been the subject to several archaeological investigations mainly focusing on the medieval remains and neglecting much of their post-Reformation development. By combining archaeological sources, inventory records and visual presentations, Hvinden-Haug and Meyer have studied a missing “gap” of 300 years in building history and site development. Their interpretations have resulted in reconstruction drawings which illustrate architectural adaptability, material reuse, domestic culture and estate management.



Poster abstracts

Slipping away from Staffordshire; evidence of slipware production from Leeds, West Yorkshire

Charlotte Britton (Northern Archaeological Associates Ltd)

Evidence of pottery production is well established in Yorkshire. Leeds in particular is well known for the production of a range of wares throughout the post-medieval period. However, this area is not known for the production of slipware pottery. This is primarily associated with Staffordshire, and devolved centres of production are often overlooked. This poster will discuss the excavation of a bottle kiln at Lazencroft Farm in 2009 and further archaeological work by Northern Archaeological Associates in the vicinity over a 10 year period, that is beginning to change our perception. A large assemblage of pottery and kiln furniture was recovered from Brown Moor, an area located south of the kiln, that clearly indicated that the site was highly influential for both the local and wider communities. The analysis of the Lazencroft material has helped us to better understand the geographical and chronological development of the slipware industry during this period, and its national historical and archaeological importance cannot be underestimated.

Rosary of a member of the Brotherhood of Good Death (Archconfraternity of the Passion of the Lord) from the church of St. Francis of Assisi in Kraków

Anna Drązkowska and Marcin Nowak (Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń, Poland)

A research project called The burial crypts in church of St. Francis of Assisi in the light of interdisciplinary research includes archaeological research and conservation work on archaeological monuments. The excavation and inventory works preceded and supported by the analyses of written sources allowed identification of a burial crypt owned and used by the Archconfraternity of the Passion of the Lord. The institution was established in 1595. It had not only religious character but its members were also involved in social activities. Despite their high birth and considerable influence all activities were anonymous, hidden behind the hoods covering their faces. Excavation provided a range of information and material manifestations of preparing the burials of the Brotherhood members. Among the complex of archaeological objects there is an unprecedented rosary, whose form and meaning we briefly present.

Post Medieval pottery from excavations at The Weaver's Cottage, Kilbarchan

Eleanor James (Glasgow University)

This poster presents the results of a research and cataloguing project run in conjunction with The National Trust for Scotland's Project Reveal, and the University of Glasgow. The catalogued assemblage was accumulated from two excavations near the early 18th century building, Weaver's Cottage, and consists mainly of post-medieval pottery. The pottery has been identified as mostly coming from Scottish manufacturers, such as Bell's Pottery and Verreville Pottery. All of the pottery types and some patterns have been identified. The assemblage provides a view of 18th-20th century domestic crockery, with a mix of finer 'display' earthenware, everyday use pieces, and a range of interesting pieces that commemorate the 1851 Exhibition and the Liverpool to Manchester railway. The Weaver's Cottage is one of few surviving buildings still portraying the domestic handloom weaving industry from the 18th-20th centuries and this assemblage gives us an insight into the material culture of the Kilbarchan handloom weavers.

**Foul Odors and Heavenly Scents – Experiencing Church Burials and Urban Environment in Early Modern Northern Swedish Town**

Titta Kallio-Seppä & Annemari Tranberg (University of Oulu, Finland)

In this poster, we focus on early modern scents of town of Oulu (Ostrobothnia, Finland) and social and cultural significance of odors in societies. Written documentation reveal two basic sources of foul odors: urban ponds of waste and the smell of death produced by church burials. The world of smells had a more central and far more complex meaning in the past than today. In the process of urbanization, during the 18th century a more systematic and clean environment began to be more desirable and there were many methods, such as legislation and propaganda, to achieve it. Because the value-system was based on “olfactory theology” of Christianity, modernization of the smell scape was a long-lasting process, stimulated by the Age of Enlightenment.

The variety of female textile funerary equipment from nineteenth century (Biała Rawska - Poland)

Magdalena Majorek and Artur Ginter (University of Lodz, Poland)

Female textile funerary equipment can take very different forms and functions. They include both woven and knitted fabrics, dresses with intricate cuts as well as simple shirts, coffins upholstery or clothing accessories (ribbons or shoes). Burials of women discovered during archaeological excavations in the crypt of the church in Biała Rawska were compared and characterized. Discussed women were buried in wooden coffins. The state of preservation of textiles led to the spectroscopy analysis, functions analysis and technological features. The aim of the presentation is the identification of similarities and differences in the 19th century funeral textile equipment of women, forms of clothing, typefaces, type of additives and manufacturing technology used fabrics.

Pips and pots and pastry cooks: the anatomy of a drain in Late Georgian Bath

Cai Mason (Wessex Archaeology, UK)

Ongoing archaeological work at the Bath Abbey Footprint Project has uncovered remains of human activity spanning the Mesolithic to post-medieval periods. Remains from the latter period include a network of vaulted cellars associated with a row of mid-18th-century houses that were demolished in 1834. Within the cellars, there were sub-surface features, such as wells, cisterns, a steam engine base, cesspits, drains and a large silt trap. Excavation of the latter produced a rich finds assemblage, dating from the height of Bath's popularity as a fashionable spa. Environmental analysis of the silt revealed a surprisingly diverse range of botanical remains. This, coupled with analysis of the finds and documentary research, has provided interesting details about the lifestyles and occupations of the inhabitants of the adjacent houses, consumption habits in the Late Georgian city and their links to the wider Global economy.

Hauntings of Memory: The Nazi co-belligerence in Finnish WWII Army Photographs

Tuuli Matila (University of Oulu (UO), Finland)

In this poster, I examine Finnish Army's WWII photography referencing the Finnish co-belligerence with Nazi Germany during the Continuation War (1941-1944). The images can be rather unsettling for the contemporary Finnish audiences as the Nazi brotherhood-in-arms is not actively remembered. The images go against the mainstream of remembrance that has largely silenced this history, and therefore I am putting forward a haunting perspective, that addresses both the specific potency of photographic representation, and lacking memory that frames the Finnish viewers' experiences of



these images. The photographs illustrate scenes of the everyday experiences of the German soldiers in Finland, and the official-level dealings between Finnish authorities and their German counterparts – even visits from high-ranking Nazi figures, such as Adolf Hitler himself.

Possibilities of identifying victims of totalitarian systems from mass graves using archaeological material from the exhumation works in Białystok

Jakub Michalik (Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń)

This poster presents source materials from exhumation works carried out by the Institute of National Remembrance in the former detention center of Security Office. The artifacts found in mass graves are usually buckles, civil and military buttons, cartridges, and everyday objects.

The author draws attention to necessity of maintenance and careful analysis of all items, as they may contain valuable information left by their owners. The juxtaposition of artifacts from the nameless graves allows for at least partial identification of the victims of totalitarian regimes operating during and after the Second World War.

Coffin upholstery from the southern crypt of the Holy Trinity church in Byszewo (Poland)

Sebastian Nowak (Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń, Poland)

Archaeological exploration of the southern crypt of the Holy Trinity church in Byszewo (Kujawsko-Pomorskie province, Poland) brought the results of identification of 92 coffins, containing remains of about 115 individuals, adults and children. All the burials may be classified as lay persons. The coffins were decorated in different ways, including carved elements, paintings, textile upholstery and ornaments with a kind of metal hobnails. Upholstered coffins are in minority, and their preliminary interpretation indicates that they belong to the oldest explored burials. In some cases, apart from strictly decorative purposes, textiles were used for sealing and protecting the interior or a coffin lid for a corpse transportation on longer distances. My presentation refers to technological analyses of upholstery textiles, initial analyses of their functions in modern funeral ceremonies.

A child bonnet from an infant burial no 38/2018 from Byszewo (Poland) – analysis, conservation and reconstruction

Sebastian Nowak (Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń, Poland)

Modern bonnets served various purposes – protective, decorative and sometimes symbolic, and they were worn by adult women and children of both sexes. In cold interiors and winter months they provided thermal comfort, protecting from heat loss. Made of thick textiles, they could also protect delicate children heads from mechanical traumas. Historical sources also mention ‘mourning bonnets’ worn by women in mourn. They are met at times as elements of grave equipment of modern burials. In these cases they were often made of expensive silk textiles, decorated with laces and gallons. Due to their aesthetic values, bonnets were spectacular components of all grave garments. A silk bonnet ornamented with lace made of silk thread with metal braiding was registered in a child burial no 38/2018, in the southern crypt of the Holy Trinity church in Byszewo (Kujawsko-Pomorskie province, Poland). My poster will present bonnet textile technological analysis, the object’s pattern and processes of its conservation and reconstruction.



Lighting the Ruhr

Hilary Orange (Ruhr Universität Bochum)

'Lighting the Ruhr' explored the use of artificial light and light-based technologies at industrial heritage sites in the Ruhr region of Germany. Led by Hilary Orange, the project was based at the Institute for Social Movements, Ruhr Universität Bochum and was funded by the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation from 2016-18. Since deindustrialisation (1980s -1990s), industrial heritage has become central to the Ruhr's cultural, economic, social and spatial restructuring and artificial light has been implemented to present and promote sites. Ironworks are floodlit at night for nocturnal tourism, landmark industrial structures are illuminated, and light art has been installed on mine heaps as a memorial to the region's industrial history. The central aim of the Project was to consider how lighting and lighting technologies have been used to create, transform and communicate industrial heritage in the Ruhr region.

Tykocin, Poland. Over a half-century of archaeological research

Irena Taranta & Hubert Lepionka (Podlaskie Museum in Białystok)

Tykocin is a town located in North- Eastern Poland, on the south shore of Narew river. In the post-medieval period, it had a significant royal role in law, trade and religion in the Polish-Lithuania Commonwealth. Its history can be divided into three phases; 1) period of the foundation of the town: 15th-16th, 2) royal town: 16th – half 17th 3) private magnate town: half 17th century till the end of 18th century. Most important was the second phase which was a period of a large development. At this time many important buildings like the castle with bastions, mint, Alumnat (almshouse for war invalids) and synagogue were erected. An excavation was carried out in three locations; Castle (1960s and 2000s) Monastery (2014; 2015) and centre of the Town (from 1990s till present). Research recovered numerous finds related to everyday life in Tykocin during the post-medieval period. The poster presents the most important results from over half a century of archaeological research in Tykocin.

Insect Remains From Early Modern Church Graves of Northern Ostrobothnian (Finland) Coast

Annemari Tranberg (University of Oulu, Finland)

Insects and plant fragments in graves tell a lot about the funeral ceremonies; the burial circumstances and the deceased. They also report events after burial; how the mummification process has progressed or what happened in and outside of the coffin after burial. This poster focuses specifically on the analysis of the insect remains. The investigated graves are dated from 17th to 19th centuries in churches of Kempele, Haukipudas and Keminmaa, Finland.

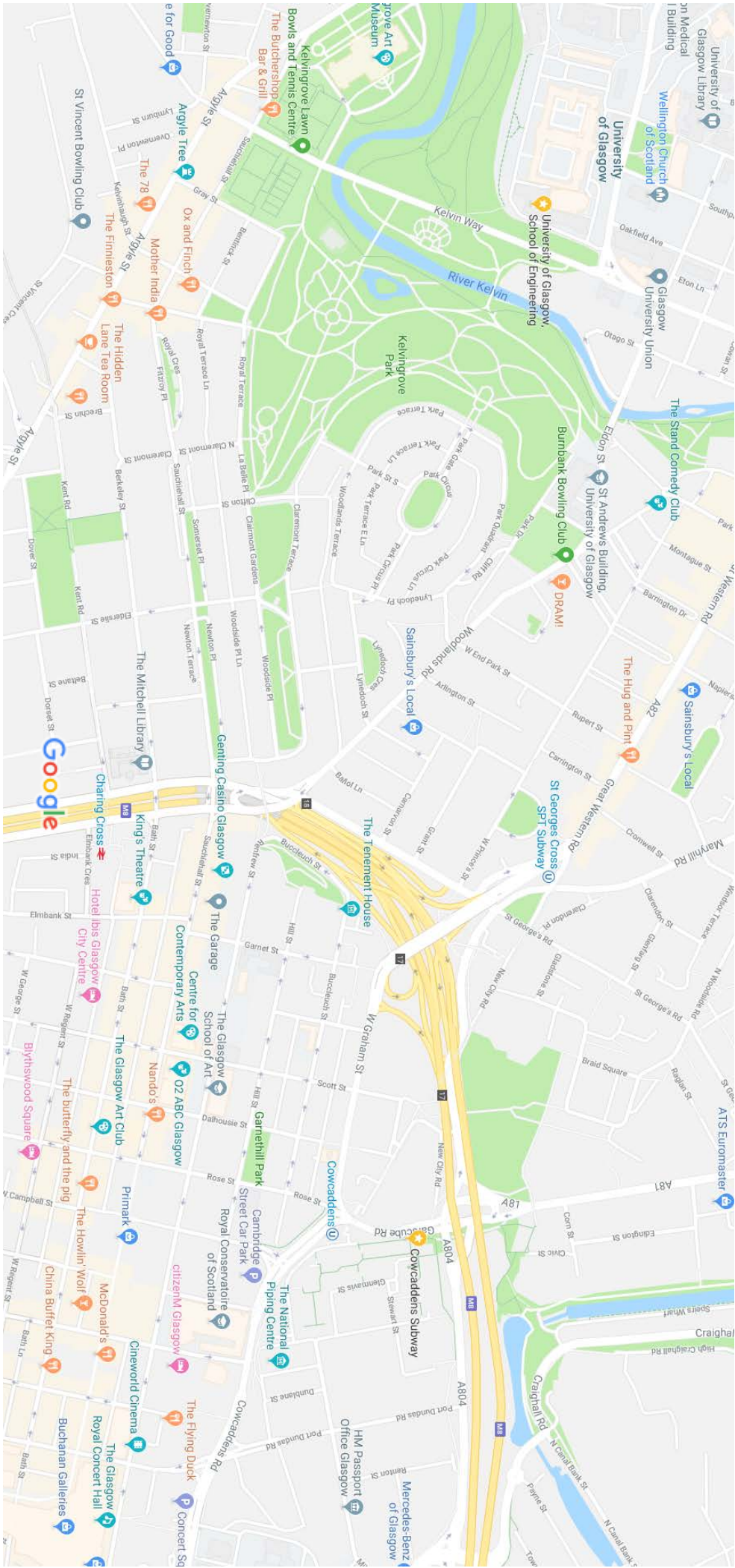
Postmedieval temporary burials - Case Ruumissaari island of Ranuanjärvi lake, Finnish Lapland

Tiina Väre (University of Oulu, Finland)

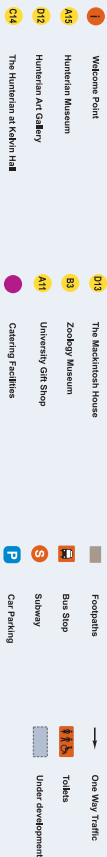
In the 18th and 19th centuries, particularly in the sparsely accommodated eastern and northern areas of present-day Finland, distances from the edges of the parishes to the church were extensive. In summertime, the roadless passage was laborious – particularly if carrying a burden. Yet, from the 18th century onwards, the Lutheran church demanded all the burials to be centralized in the consecrated ground of the church. A peculiar practice emerged from the conflict between the clerical requisites and the preconditions set by the nature. It was common a practice to bury those who died during summer in a temporary grave until the snow cover facilitated the transportation aided by the sledges sometimes pulled by horse or even reindeer. These graves were often used repeatedly. Their preferred location on islands was probably a relic from the folk religion according to which water could obstruct the spirits from wandering back home.



Overview map of congress location (James Watt Building South, School of Engineering) and start of walking tour (Cowcaddens subway station) marked with yellow stars.



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